terest, cuts down the time and really tests | CABLE NEWS the man. With special care on the part of those competing to avoid crowding, fouling and jockeying, and a determination on the part of the managers to insist on prompt starting and no delay between the races, there is no reason why this afternoon's meeting at Mott Haven should not prove unquesably the most successful athletic gathering of our time.

Ah, Mr. Bristow.

The one of our city contemporaries which has more political vigor than all the others together seems inclined to rule out of the canvass "all and singular" of the republican candidates whose prospects the HERALD has for some days considered hopeless. We are confirmed in the correctness of our estimate by the indorsement of so competent a judge. It would give us still greater pleasure to follow occasionally instead of leading always, for correct opinions are best promoted by a comparison of views formed from different and independent standpoints. We do not agree with our contemporary that the weakness of Mr. Bristow's canvass results from his failure to make explanations of his ficial conduct as Secretary of the Treasury. It is rather a consequence of his peculiar relation to the republican party. He is the candidate of political sentimentalists, not of trained politicians. Everybody who knows how national nominating conventions are created and controlled-and nobody understands this better than our expert contemporary-is aware that they are managed by "inside politics," who understand each other by quick instinct and ready sympathy like the Freemasonry by which people in what is called society recognize their kind. A convention of politicians will never nominate a man of the stamp of Mr. Bristow, and the reason lies so plain on the surface that it is idle to seek for it in a mine. It is not the failure of Mr. Bristow to refute the allegations of the Durants that will prevent his nomination at Cincinnati, but the fact that neither he nor his supporters belong to the guild of politicians by which the action of political conventions is controlled.

Our vivacious contemporary, having put Mr. Blaine, Mr. Morton and Mr. Bristow outside the pale of choice, seems to agree with us that only three of the names which have been talked of have any chance. Does it believe in the success of Conkling and Haves? Or, in the event of Mr. Conkling's failure to get the chief nomination, does it think that Washburne and Conkling would make a winning ticket? It has echoed us so faithfully that we should be glad of an opportunity to repay the compliment.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tennessee republicans fear that Bristow might Tyler

Congressman Blackburn is en route for New Orleans to investigate.

The Hon. Tom Ewing, of Ohio, insists that Hancock

A month ago Thurman said that Hancock and Bayard

were the only two rivals he leared.

The Trade List asks, "Are greenbacks coin?" and

Murat Haistead asks, "Is a cabbage leaf a mineral?"

M. Pierre Véron has inflicted upon the world a new novel, under the provoking title, "Ces Monatres des

Part of the Illinois republican platform was written by General Huribut and part, including the financial, by

The other day there was a man in Portland, Me. who had never heard of the Centenn:al. He is no longer the

happy soul he was.

One Indiana journalist said to another, "Do you think that Don Cameron is corrupt?" The reply was, "He is Simon Cameron's son."

There is good authority for saying that enemies of Mr. Conkling are proposing not to make his Cincinnativote unanimous, but to make a bolt.

The Springfield Republican thinks that if Don Cameron cannot undertake the duties of his office Grant will have another chance to help the democrate elect their

have another chance to help the democrats elect their President.

pended in the War Office, under Mr. Cameron, has si-ready amounted to more than the expenses of the Floyd "Maria," said the pious husband, "them weeked

miths are allowing their children to play in the yard on Sunday. To-morrow I'll sick the dog on their The judgment of Heaven must be visited on

Old fishermen who hear that the rocks at Heil Gate are to be blown up on the Fourth of July are preparing to go out in skills and pick up the great quantities of fish that will be stunned to insensibility and come to the surface of the water.

boro bearing the name Shrabeth Sichards, somewhat dilapidated, last week, gave \$5 to have it restored, saying that he cared nothing for the person baried there, but his act was for the sake of the name, which was the same as that of his wife before they were married.

Brooklyn Argus:—"A simple peasant from the wilds of New England was alighting from the cars at the Washington depot, in company with a friend, when the latter pointed out the first distinguished looking person he saw, and exclaimed:—'Look George ! theregoes one of the greatest statesmen in this country.'

When Dr. Loring was at the Marblehead celebration. the other day, a minister introduced his little son in this way:--"Let me introduce you to Dr. Loring, and mind that you look him in the face so as to remember him, for you may vote for him for Governor one of these days." The Doctor eyed the stripling with a rue-ful gaze and quickly replied, "Good heavens! have I

Eastern people have frequently been puzzled to find a definition of the famous race of San Francisco hoodlums. They are from sixteen to twenty years old. police officer tells what one of them did :- "He drinks lot, and a mighty poor watch he is. They knocked down a proceryman and went through his till, hit a man with a cobblestone, cleaned out a wash house, stole all Mrs. Martin's hens and cooked 'em in the sand lot, street, tore down Gallagher's fence, started three runaways, broke ten windows in the Hayes Valley cars, home from the grammar school, and if you want me to go back a month I'll tell you things that'il make your hair stand on end."

CARELESSNESS WITH FIREARMS.

TWO MEN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT AND ONE OF

THEM SURE TO DIE. POUGHNEEPSIE, May 29, 1876.
A singular and probably fatal accident occurred at Fishkill Landing this morning from the careless hand-ing of firearms. Two men, named James Philips and Charles Livingston, the latter a colored man, were it Rozell's market examining a picture on the wall. H. N. Barton, who keeps a gun shop in the rear of the market, was at the same time showing a gun to a cusmarket, was at the same time showing a gun to a customer. Barton placed a cap on the nipple and pulled the trigger back to show its force not dreaming that the weapon was loaded. It was, however, charged with small shot and slugg, and, as the cap explosed, went off, when the charge passed through a door connecting the market with the gun shop wounding Philips in the left arm and some of the shot and slugs penetrating. Livingston's lungs. The latter ran out of the market, spitting blood, and endeavored to walk home, but becoming too weak he stopped suddenly, the blood gushing out of his mouth. As quickly as possible he was taken to the Highland Hospital where every attention is being given him by Dr. Black, but there are no hopes for his recovery.

From All Parts of the Old World.

THE PORTE POLICY A PUZZLE TO THE PRESS.

Britain Bristling Up for Rough Work in the East.

EMMA MINE AND OTHER FRAUDS.

'Change-Effort at Recovery Followed by a Sudden Collapse.

IS SAID ABOUT WHAT WINSLOW.

TURKEY.

THE SULTAN'S GOVERNMENTAL INTENTIONS BY-POUNDED BY AN ENGLISH PRESSMAN-ENG LAND'S ALARM-THE QUEEN'S CABINET LIKELY TO ASSUME A BOLD POSITION.

LONDON, May 29, 1876. A special despatch from Paris to the Times says there are some persons who maintain that if the united Powers asked Turkey to cede Herzegovina to Montenegro and Bosnia to Servia, charging the new princi polities their quota of the Turkish debt and settling the internal condition of these provinces in a manner meriting general confidence Turkey would not hesitate

ENGLAND ALABHRY WITH RESPECT TO THE QUESTIONS OF

The Times this morning, in its column of naval and military intelligence, says that on Thursday and Friday last Admiral Stewart, Controller of the Navy, and Mr. Barnea, Surveyor of Dockyards, made an elaborate investigation of the work in hand at the Portsmo yard with a view of ascertaining the time and money required to prepare for sea the various ships now build-ing there, including the fron turret ships Thunderer and Inflexible, and also to get ready the steam reserve.

VICTORIA MAY VINDICATE THE NATIONAL TRADITIONS. This visit considerably strengthens the impression prevailing at Portsmouth that the government pur poses taking a bold position respecting the Eastern

REFINENT ENGLISH OPINIONS ON THE CRISIS.

The Marquis of Hartington, in a speech at the laying of the foundation of the new City Liberal Club House, stated that "the situation of foreign relations in the East was grave.

Earl Granville said he believed that there was sor unnecessary alarm about the immediate future. Still the government had to deal with a state of things requiring the anxious consideration of the states:

PACIFIC ASSURANCES FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, May 29, 1876. The Duc Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in th course of a speech in the Chamber of Deputies to-day declared that the government was confident that the good understanding which was necessary for the peace of the world would be established everywhere.

TURKISH NAVAL MOVEMENTS. A Turkish squadron is about to sail for the Grecian Archipelago for evolutions.

THE SULTAN FIRM AGAINST POREIGN INTER VENTION-THE PORTE'S POINTS OF OBJECTION TO THE BEBLIN MEMORANDUM.

LONDON, May 30, 1876. The Standard's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the Porte has instructed its Ambassador to Austria, who is at Peath, to remonstrate against the expected official communication of the Berlin memorandum, as Turkey would be obliged to totally decline its proposals.

INTERVENTION INADMISSIBLE.

The Porto instructs the Ambassador to declars that the intervention of the friendly Powers is thoroughly

inadmissible. cannot be admitted, the principal of which are:— That a two months' armistice would only

revive, the activity of the insurgetta, who are now disheartened by defeat; and that the severeign rights of the Sultan include free action with these rights as would prohibit him from moving troops within his own territories wherever he con sidered necessary.

ENGLISH POSITION.

The Berlin correspondent of the Tymes summarizes the latest utterances of the Russian press as follows:—

"The St. Petersburg Herald declares the Berlin programme will be fulfilled and serious measures adopted,

despite the opposition of Great Britain."

The Ruski Mir ridicules the idea that Russia and

Austria will continue agreed upon Eastern affairs. Austria will continue agreed upon Eastern affairs.

The Berlin correspondent says it is understood that
Austria, at a meeting of the ambassadors in Pesth,
failed to obtain such modification of the Berlin programme as might have rendered the scheme more acceptable to England.

THE SULTAN'S AMBASSADOR AT THE COURT OF ST. A telegram to the Times from Pesth reports that Turkey has presented a note in London protesting against the proposed armistics, but no such note has been presented here, the Turkish Ambassador confining himself to general remarks about the difficulty for Turkey to go further than she has al-

FORTIFYING THE ENGLISH COAST.

[London (May 16) correspondence of Cork Constitu-tion.] fence in carnest, and before long an appendix to the mobilization scheme may be expected as a ready made plan for defending our harbors from the approach of an enemy's fleet. Such a plan has already been prepared for Portsmouth, according to which the whole of Spithead would be little else than a network of parine mines, with their electric wires leading mines would be exploded by those watching the movements of the enemy and ready to touch the inas a ship was seen to be in a position to receive the full

power of the explosion.

The Royal Engineers will shortly be engaged in making similar arrangements for the protection of Devon-port and Queenstown, and as soon as our naval ports have been provided for it is prehable that our mercan-tile ports, such as Liverpool, and weak points along the coast will also be made more secure by the qevelopment of a perfect system of submarine mining

BALONICA CRIMINALS SENTENCED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1876. The following telegram was received to-day by the Turkish Minister. It is dated Salonica, May 29, and is from Echref Pacha and Vahan Effendi:—"Four new sentences were pronounced yesterday (May 28), one of which is to capital punishment and three to forced

ENGLAND.

THE EMMA AND OTHER FINANCIERING PRAUDS BROUGHT TO THE NOTICE OF PARLIAMENT-A SPASM ON 'CHANGE, FOLLOWED BY A SUD-DEN COLLAPSE-A FIRM OF BROKERS PAILED.

LONDON, May 29, 1876. In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Philip Callan (liberal), member for Dundaik, in accordance with his notice given last week, asked the government whether, in view of the grave disclosures made before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Repre-sentatives at Washington concerning the connection of certain British subjects with the Emma Mine Com-

pany, the government intended to ask the law officers of the Crown for an opinion regarding the propriety of instituting criminal proceedings against the persons implicated therein.

Mr. Disraelt, in reply, said the proceedings of the Committee on Foreign affairs of the American House of Representatives in the case were not yet before him in such an authoritative manner as to justify him in

Mr. Callan then gave notice that he would at an early date move for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the Emma mine, the Lisbon tramways and other kindred undertakings.
WINSLOW LIKELY TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE UNITED

STATES.

Replies to inquiries made in the lobby of the House of Commons show that the British government doubtless intends to surrender Winslow to the United States, and its only difficulty is to finds the means of doing so gracefully.

Members of Parliament of all parties agree as to the

A 'CHANGE SPASH, FOLLOWED BY COLLAPSE.

The Stock Exchange opened strong at a sharp recovery for all sorts of stocks, but quickly relapsed to a point in some cases considerably below Saturday's closing prices.

Business is dull in consequence of the making up of accounts preparatory to settlement and because of the absence of the Jewish members, who are observing to-day as a holiday. The heavy fail in most stocks since the last account causes the settlement to be awaited.

A FIRM OF BROKERS PAILED. Already to day one firm of brokers has suspended. It is the firm of Cummins & Chinnery. Their ilabilities are about \$100,000.

BREADSTUFFS—THE SUPPLY AND PREAD AT HOME.
The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British forn trade during the past week, says:—"Although it is impossible to speak with certainty, it appears probable that the change of weather will materially alter he state of the country and modify the surmises disaster regarding the crops. Ordinarily this change would have depressed the wheat market, but the oper-ations of Continental buyers have counteracted the reather and maintained the firmness of prices which was noticable the previous week.

"TRADE INFERENCES.
"This continued inquiry from the Continent is the most prominent feature of the trade. If it should continue, in face of the favorable growing weather here and abroad, the fact would indicate that stocks really are as nearly exhausted as has been represented and that farmers have not on hand the wheat which many supposed was being held back for higher prices.

"All feeding stuffs have fairly maintained their values. and cats, in face of heavy supplies, have advanced nearly a shilling per quarter."

FRANCE.

DEATH OF THE BONAPARTIST SENATOR BER-TRAND. PARIS, May 29, 1876.

The name of the Bonapartist Senator whose death was reported yesterday is M. Bertrand, of the Department of Cantal

A PRINCE DENATIONALIZED BY VOTE OF THE DEPUTIES.

VERSAILLES, May 29, 1876 The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a vote of 268 to 198, declared null and void the election of Prince Lucinge, a cousin of the Comte de Chambord, because he

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 29, 1876. El Cronista announces the burning of the machinery actory at the royal arsenal at Carthagena.

RELATIONS TO HOME. The Imparcial says Cardinal Simeoni, the Papal luncio, has received leave of absence.

GENERAL QUESADA'S REPORT FROM THE PROV-INCES

SAN SHRASTIAN, May 29, 1876. General Quesada has arrived here from Navarre. He aveiled by way of the Baztan Valley and the frontier. He found the people quiet.

LOUISVILLE BUSINESS FAILURES.

PROMINENT PORE PACKERS AND WHISKEY DEALERS IN BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES-EM-BARBASSMENTS CAUSED BY DECLINE IN PRICE

OF PORK. LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 29, 1876. Four serious business embarrassments were made known to-day in mercantile circles. The firms embarrassed are Anderson, Hamilton & Co., pork packers; Hamilton Brothers, pork packers; Swaringen & Biggs, whiskey dealers, and Krauth, Ferguson & Co., pork measure, the embarrassment of Swaringon & Biggs being caused by indorsing for the Hamiltona Krauth, Ferguson & Co. deal extensively in hogs and pork, and by the recent decline in prices loss heavily. They to-day made an assignment in tavor of John Ferguson, Jr. The assets, it is thought, will cover the liabilities, which reach \$200,000. The papers of assignment state that \$250,000 worth of measis, &c., in Chicago, in John M. Ferguson's name, do not belong to the firm, and should not be affected by its suspension. Anderson, Hamilton & Co. say their embarrassed condition has been caused by the late sudden depression in pork-prices, which amounts to twenty-five per cent. A rise in prices would enable this firm to crawl out of their trouble. Their liabilities are not known. They have \$400,000 worth of hog products on hand. Hamilton Brothers have been affected in the same way and entertain the same hope should prices go up. Their liabilities are not known. The stock on hand is valued at \$3,0000,000. Rumor has it that the liabilities of Anderson, Hamilton & Co. and Hamilton Brothers exceed \$1,000,000. These firms are among the best and oldest in Kentucky.

Swaringen & Biggs decline to farmish any statement at present concerning their liabilities and assets.

THREATENED NEGRO RIOT.

PRIERSBURG, Va., May 29, 1876. On Saturday night, between eight and nine o'clock the attention of persons living near the old market was attracted by the passage of numerous negroes armed with atout sticks and other weapons, in groupes of twos Pocahonias Bridge, over the Appomation River. At that point, in a short time, a crowd of negroes numbering about fifty formed, showing under Captain Goodwyn and Lieutenant Deaton, to disc under Captain Goodwyn and Dicetenant Deaton, to disperse the unlawful assemblage. There was some resistance and several pistol shots fired, when fourteen negroes were arrested, including Charles Washington, the negro leader.

The parties were put in jail, and were brought before the Mayor this morning it appeared from the evidence adduced that the crowd did not collect with any definite murderous purpose, but were inflamed by bad whiskey, irritated by the loss of the election and by

murderous purpose, but were inflamed by bad whiskey, friststed by the loss of the election and by certain small passages at arms of a flat and skull character between themselves and a number of whiskeyfied young men. The bad spirit of the negroes appears to have been excited also by the incendiary appeals that have been made by the republican paper here endeavoring to show that the white people, by fraud and intimidation, have deprived them of their rights in the recent election.

One account that is current in regard to the trouble is that the negroes were waiting to repel and punish a crowd of disorderly youths who had previously "rocked" them out of a certain disreputable house in Blandford, and had threatened to renew the battle on the negroes' retreat to the hospitalities of Pocahontas.

At any rate, the warlike intimations of the blacks were believed to have been intended for certain individuals only, and not for the white people of the community in general. The relations between the whites and blacks are as amitable and peaceable here as in any community of the country, and the exhibitions of evil temper that have lately been made are due to the inflammatory efforts of their unprincipled white leasters, to the inspiration of rifle whiskey and the imprudence of a tew drunken white youths. There was at first some excitement in the city, but that has subsided since the facts became known.

Atter the evidence was heard this morning a large crowd, mainly of negroes, surrounded the Court House. The Mayor first sent up the Courteen captives to be indicted for riot, but subsequently thought the whole matter over derefully and fined thom for making an unlawful assemblage \$10 each, requiring them shes to give bond in \$300 each to keep the peace for the next tweive months. The Mayor had previously moliced alot of white youths in the same sum for a whiskey trouble with a lot of negroes. Two of the prisoners, gave the ball and paid the fine, and the rest are still in durance, but will probably emerge after short impr

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE GROSVENOR COMMISSION RECEIVED AT YUNAN-ENGLISH DIPLOMATIC FEELING TOWARD THE CHINESE MONABOR-AN EX-TENSIVE REBELLION-THE AMERICAN NAVAL FORCE-FRENCH MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCE WITH THE JAPANESE ARISTOCHACY.

San Francisco, May 29, 1876. The steamship Gaelle, from Hong Kong via Yoka-

She brought 600 cooling.
The news is dated Shanghai, May 3, and Hong Kong,

The Grosvenor Commission had been received at Yunan with much ceremony. Several days were devoted to instituties. The only work done had been to everlook the reports of the proceedings already nearly completed by the Chinese officials under Ti Hong Chang. The question was asked, Why was the co-mission sent if nothing more was expected of them?

Mr. Wade, the British Minister at Peking, was main taining an unfriendly attitude toward the government THE ARMY.

The gingal and bow and arrow troops of the Fukien province were to be disbanded and foreign armed sol REBELLION.

Fifteen cities were reported in open rebellion in the province of Hupeh.

A Chinese domestic in Shanghal had been sentenced apitation for committing rape upon a little Eng-DEFRAT IN THE PIRLD. The western army under General Tso had suffered

epeated disasters and called for assistance. CABINET TROUBLES. Prince Tung was seriously ill, in consequence, it is

aid, of these and other emparrassments of the govern PANIC-A CUBIOUS CAUSE. A singular panic had been produced in numerou cities by the cutting off of the pigtails of a large num

ber of the populace. This is evidently the work of an

nd, which, mixing in the crowds at night,

organized band, which, mixing in the crowds at night.

find no difficulty in performing their operations.

The low class of citizens, however, attribute it to supernatural agency. The real purpose is unknown. Some believe it to have a political bearing; others that t is merely a device of ingenious speculators in human hair on a large scale. The matter was becoming serious with the ignorant part of the community.

RELATIONS TO JAPAN. A Consul General was to be sent by China to Japan.

PIRATES ARRESTED. The pirates of the steamship Pelican had been arrested and \$12,000 of their plunder recovered.

SATISFACTION TO GREMANY.

The case of the German ship Anna will probably be settled without violence. The Chinese government had yielded to two of the three demands of the German inister and inflicted punishment by executing the pirates, degrading the mandarins in the vicinity of the burning down two villages where the plundered cargo The third demand of the German Envoy relates only

to indemnity, and will probably be settled without

JAPAN. The advices from Yokohama are to May 11.

THE UNITED STATES MAYAL FORCE.

Notwithstanding the report that the United State were to co-operate with Germany and other Powers in forcing the Chinese to a settlement of the Anna affair no instructions to join the allied fleet had been received by Admiral Reynolds, now in Yokohama.

The Tennessee is at present the only available vess operation cannot be extended.

The United States ship Saco had been repaired and

resumed her voyage to San Francisco May 6.
REPRESENTATION IN ENGLAND.

A Japanese consulate is to be established at London. A NEW LIGHT.

The streets of the ancient capital, Hiele, were lighter

with gas this month for the first time. M. Dubourget, French attaché of the Genroin, b

married the daughter of the former Daimio, Kuroda. This is the first instance of an alliance between a foreigner and a Japanese of the higher class. MERICAN CHURCH MIS AMERICAN CHURCH MISSION.

Attention had been attracted to an American mission
ary preaching in the interior in dedance of government

The sea business for the season had opened with un usual activity. While prices in America are known to be much lower than those of last year, those given here by competing purchasers are higher than last

The Toksinna coal mine, near Nagasaki, is now

THE STRAMSHIP NIL
The French steamship Nil, wrecked near Yokohama
two years ago, is to be raised by the Japanesa. A steamship sailed May 3 from Yokohama to bring

A NEW PORT.
The port of Urgeno, in Yedo harbor, was publicly opened May 9, in presence of the members of the im-perial family. The Mikado privately visited the grounds previous to the opening, with the members of the diplomatic corps as guesta.

The Mikado starts on a tour through the northern provinces June 2. He will be accompanied by several Cabinet officers and a personal suit numbering 136 per-sona.

CUBA.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT RELIEF TO THE COLONIAL TREASURY.

HAVANA, May 29, 1876. The home government has officially notified the gov-ernment of Cuba that it will soon send the necessary instructions for the Treasury of the Island to draw on Madrid monthly for such amounts as it may need to

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, May 30—1 A. M.
Probabilities. For the South Atlantic States, falling followed by ris

ing barometer, warm southerly winds, gradually shift-ing to cooler northeasterly, generally cloudy weather For the Guil States, lower barometer, winds mostly from east to south, stationary or rising temperature

For Tennessee and the Onio Valley, stationary followed by rising barometer, southeasterly winds, shitting to cooler east or north, and local storms.

For the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, increasing to brisk and possibly high, partly cloudy weather and local rains, with lower temperature in lat-

ter and rising in former.

For the Missouri Valley, falling followed by rising barometer, warm southerly winds, shifting to cooler barometer, warm southerly winds, marring to content or thwesterly and occasional rains.

For the lower lake region and Middle States, rising barometer, cooler northerly to easterly winds, partly cloudy weather and local rains in the southern portion

ast winds and cooler, partly cloudy weather, suc-

The Ohio River and Mississippi below St. Louis continue slowly falling, and Missouri, from St. Joseph to Bounville, slowly rising.
Cautionary signals continue at Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Haven, and are ordered for Duluth.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at mudnut's pharmacy, Health Building. | Herald Building: | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1875. | 1 SITTING BULL'S BAND.

All the Sioux Warriors Going North to Join the Hostile Camps.

Captain Eagan Reports the Country North of the White River Full of Bloodthirsty Indians.

MOVEMENT OF THE COLUMN.

FORT FETTERMAN, Wy., May 29, 1876. Reliable information has reached this place that about 1,000 warriors were met going north from the agencies to join Sitting Bull a few days ago, and that nearly all the young men have left for the same place. ALL THE SIGUE JOINING THE BELLIGERENTS. The indications are that the entire Sioux nation will

be engaged in the scalp hunt, leaving most of the women and children protected on the reservation. WOODS FULL OF INDIANS. Captain Eagan's command, which has just returned to Fort Laramie, reports that the country north of the

White River is alive with Indians going north in bands too strong to be attacked by any ordinary force. MISCHIEVOUS WORK OF THE AGENTS. The Indian agents have prevented the Sioux from joining General Crook, but they do not seem to be able to restrain them from joining the bands now engaged

General Crook's expedition is to start at one o'clock

GENERAL SHERMAN HAS NO FEARS FOR THE SAFETY OF THE FRONTIER TOWNS-BAD WHITES DO THE KILLING-PROPOSED RE-MOVAL OF RED CLOUD'S AND SPOTTED TAIL'S BANDS TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY-AN ALL SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

Washington, May 29, 1976.
General Sherman says he does not concur in the apprehensions had concerning the safety of the frontier towns on account of the employment of the troops in the field against the hostile Indians. He adds that "so far as the danger to the miners goes, they have gone there as if they wanted to be killed, because they lie down and go to sleep without arms or precaution. DESPERATE WHITE MEN DO THE KILLING

The does not think that all the damage which is being done is attributable to the Indians, but to some bad white men, of the desperade class, who are doing most

of the killing.

He explained the reference made by him in his despatch of the 26th inst. as to the government being "engaged in certain measures that will probably result in opening up the country to occupation and settle-ment," to mean that the Interior Department, through ecrotary Chandler and Indian Commissioner Smith was engaged in "measures which he could not speak of." In fact, General Sherman refrained just here from his usual manner of speaking glibly on any sub ject submitted to him, and spoke with great reserve and abruptness, as though he did not like what was

MEAGRE INFORMATION AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

He says that the War Department does not get very recent advices from the Black Hills, and he does not know what is going on there. NO ARMS TO BE GIVEN TO THE RETTINGS

So far as the matter of furnishing arms to the se tiers is concerned for their own protection, he was positive in his assertion that the government would not comply with the request made upon the President and he thought it was absurd to consider such a prop

The President having been applied to for troops to aid in protecting some of the frontier settlements, has responded that it is impossible for him to do so as they are now all upon the march in the pending campaign, which will take the whole summer. PROPOSED REMOVAL OF INDIANS.

General Sherman has great confidence in the pro-osed action of the Indian Department, which, upon inquiry from the Commissioner, turns out to be a rec inquiry from the Countries to appropriate \$300,000 for the purpose of removing Spotted Tail's and Red Cloud's bands southward to the Indian Territory, which, it is represented, they are willing to acquiesce in after they have gone there and made an investigation of it. This would result in the transferring of 23,000 formidable power which confronts miners and as THE TWO BANDS DISPOSED TO PEACE.

Telegraphic advices from Mr. Howard, the Indian agent in charge of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail encies, received to-day, report everything quiet there, but the hostile Commissioner to be trying to stir up these two f warpath. They have enough bread and meat now,

and are disposed to remain peaceable.

A GREAT WAR TERRATEMED. If the pending negotiations and the appropriation asked for do not receive the approbation and assistance of Congress Commissioner Smith feels that there will be a very exciting war—of immense proportions should the troops not be able to handle the Indians. The post route running from the Missouri River to the Black Hills has been abandoned by the order of the

President, because it was a source of anneyance to the A telegram to the Indian Office from Red Cloud Agency received to-day mentions that no mails have been received there since the 16th inst. The delay is attributable to fear of bostile lugiana.

FURTHER REPORTS OF DEPREDA-TIONS BY THE INDIANS.

OMARA, May 29, 1876. A citizen of this place, just arrived from Custer City, says that on the night of the 19th that place was attacked by Indians, who burned the ammunition house in the centre of the city, which in blowing up de-

house in the centre of the city, which in blowing up destroyed several bouses. His party, numbering ninetysis, left at daylight the next morning, and he cannot give particulars.

The party buried John Schenck, of Yankton, who had been shot eight miles from Buffalo Gap, on the north side of the Platte, between Red Cloud and Sidney.

They found the body of T. P. Hermann, of Carlisle, Pa. who had \$7,500 in checks and \$21 in greenoacks with him. The indians left these, but stripped him of everything else and ran off his stock. The body was taken to Sidney and from there forwarded home, and the money was placed in the hands of Mr. Moors, a citizen of Sidney.

On the 17th the indians attacked a miners' cabin at midnight as Rosebird, between Custer and Deadwood. They surprised and killed all the occupants, literally backing them to pieces.

There are about 4,000 people in Custer and 1,200 houses, but nothing can be done on account of the line his scalp.

THE BLACK HILLS.

A DISMAL PICTURE BY A REFURNED GOLD MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 29, 1876.

The Tribune this afternoon publishes the following acts from Israel Hawes, just arrived this noon from the The Tribune this afternoon publishes the following facts from Israel Hawes, just arrived this noon from the Black Hills:—He corroborates the statements of the rumprs in regard to the Indian scalping stories, and adds that they are not haif as startling as the facts. He helped bury persons killed by the Indians every day. The bodies of those murdered are always found with six builet holes and six kaifo stabs in them, besides the loss of the scalp, which they take off by cutting the head open in the shape of a letter V, from the back of the head down to the eyes, which presents a heart-sickening sight. He has had some narrow escalors. One party of them want out and were attacked by the redskina, but they were such poor shots that no harm was done. Indians are as thick as flies around a moinsness keg. Every party that attempts to leave or enter the hills: its attacked, and more or less fail victims. One party of twenty-five attempted to escape, and only one lived to tell the story of how they were butchered and scalped. More parties are leaving every day than arrive in a week.

There are some 5,000 men in the hills, among whom there are probably fifty that are making \$20 per day to 1,000 who make \$1.000 who make \$1.000 men in the hills, seven will never return and four were lost coming out. None of this party returned with enough to pay their expenses. The cuttes that were the glory of the Hills on the start are as dead as though they never extend. The bost claims are stong Rapid Creek and Deadwood. The are only two paying claims on Rapid Creek. On the extense to January. There are only two paying claims on Rapid Creek and Deadwood previous to January. There are only two paying claims on Rapid Creek and Deadwood previous to January.

THE BRAZILIAN EMPEROR.

AN INSPECTION OF THE SOUTH PASS JETTIES

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 29, 1876.
The visit made by the Emperor yesterday to Port
Eads proved singularly interesting, not only from the importance of the engineering experiments there being successfully made, but as an illustra-tion of the untiring energy and invincible pluck of the American character.

His Majesty was accompanied by the Viscount de Bom Retiro, and went on board the yacht Julia, belonging to the contractor, Colonel Andrews. It is a very gem of a steam yacht. New Yorkers will be interested to know that this craft is no other than the William Tweed, the favorite pleasure boat of the fugitive Boss.

Captain Eads met the imperial party on the wharf

and conducted them on board, where a few prominent merchants of New Orleans interested in the construction of the jettles were presented. The sail down the river at night was interesting, the city, with its leagues of shore lights, appearing to great advantage. By five o'clock Sunday morning the jettles at the mouth of the South Pass of the Mississippi were reached, and the party landed to examine the system of preparing the materials for the construction of the jettles. Nothing could be more simple or more effective, as is amply demonstrated by the work already accom-

of large willow mattresses which are towed to the place they are to occupy in the line of the jettles and unk by stones being placed upon them and the gradual saturation of the willows. The river water, flowing through these layers of twigs, deposits clay and sand, and in a short time a solid bank is formed. The jettles already formed extend over a mile, and id behind them is rapidly shoaling, thus secur

The object proposed to be attained by jettying the South Pass of the Mississippi is the deepening of the mouth of that river so as to allow ships of heavy draught to reach New Orleans.

Congress has made a law authorizing these jetty works, but stipulating that the works should be car Congress agreed to pay the sum of \$5,000,000 when the engineers appointed by the government shall report the existence of thirty feet of water in the South Pass of the Mississippi, agreeing, however, to pay \$500,000 as soon as a depth of twenty feet had btained. In other words, the undertakers of this important improvement were obliged to accept the whole risk of their undertaking and are not to receive a dollar of the public money until they have

When the jetty works were undertaken the South Pass was wholly useless for commerce. According to the careful Coast Survey map the depth of water was only seven and eight feet on the bar.

During His Majesty's visit soundings were taken out to the deep sea, and the depth ranged from thirty-five to seventeen feet, the last depth only occurring once on a point of hard clay bottom, which is wearing away, but more slowly than the other points of the river. This wonderful result has been obtained by simply

confining the waters at the mouth of the river, ar forcing them out in a compact column. Following a natural law the river is rapidly ploughing out channel large enough to accommodate the volume that is forced to pass between the jettles instead of reased depth of water has therefore been created by the action of the river itself, working with a force and persistence altogether superhuman.

The success of Captain Eads' works will change

the whole future of the Mississippi Valley, and there is no longer any reason to doubt his complete success, because what has already been accomplished has demonstrated beyond cavil the soundness of the surprise that private citizens should carry out such important public works at their own risk. His Majesty was delighted with Captain Eads, and ex-

pressed a hope that he would pay a visit to Brazil, where His Majesty promised him a warm and heartj In conversation with the HERALD corre His Majesty said that "Captain Eads was a wonder-ful man; that he had been delighted and instructed by the clear explanations given by the Captain, and that before being an engineer Captain Eads was a savant." He said he already knew Mr. Bayley,

the assistant engineer, by reputation, in Rio, and was surprised that he had never heard Captain At a quarter to seven o'clock the imperial party left New Orleans by the Mobile Railway, with their destination for Washington, where their Maj hope to arrive on Wednesday evening, May 31.

Their Majesties are in excellent health. HOTEL ARRIVAL

Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr., United States Army, is registered at the Motropolitan Hotel. Warren Fisher, of Boston, is at the Hoffman House. Assemblyman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Grand Central Hotel. Lieutenant Albert G. Borry, United States Navy, is quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel. F. Gordon Dexter and Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston; D. M. Edgerton, Secretary of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, and Horatlo Seymour, Jr., of Utica, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Bishop P. J. O'Reilly, of Springfield, Mass., is at the Everett House,

DIED.

STONEHILL — Monday night, after a lingering tiline PAULINE, beloved wife of Sigmund H. Stonehill a daughter of Moses and Amelia Schlose, aged 29 year and 9 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

[For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.]

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